

MRS NERG

M.R.S. N.E.R.G. is a useful way to remember the necessary features of living organisms.

MOVEMENT

It can change its position.

RESPIRATION

It releases energy from a food

source.

SENSITIVITY

It responds to things (e.g. light).

NUTRITION

It consumes chemical material / food.

EXCRETION

It can get rid of waste products.

REPRODUCTION

It can make copies of itself or produce offspring.

GROWTH

It can develop and get larger



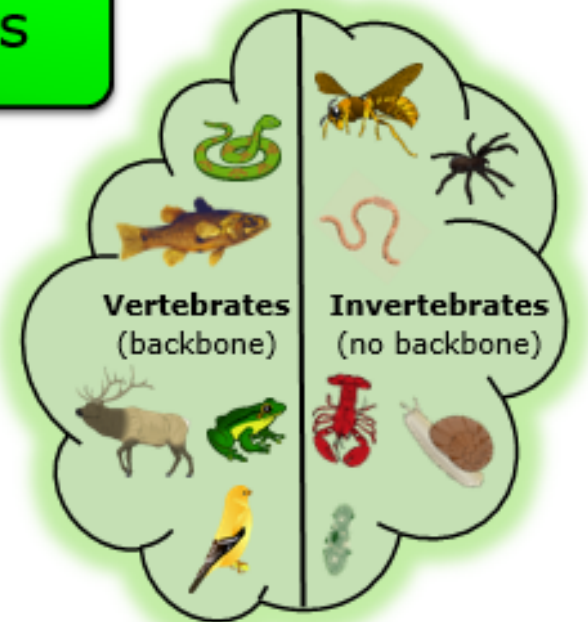
A World of Living Things

Plants

Plants are a large group of living things that use sunlight to make their own food. Most plants have leaves, stems, roots and either flowers or cones. Plants use a green pigment called chlorophyll to absorb energy from sunlight. Grasses, trees, vines, vegetables, ferns and mosses are plants.



Birds - warm-blooded, most can fly, have feathers and wings, most build nests, hatch from eggs, most baby birds must be fed by parents and cared for until they can survive on their own (though some, like baby chickens and quail, can search for food a few hours after hatching)



Fish - aquatic animals, breath through gills, cold-blooded, most have scales, most develop from eggs that the female lays outside her body



Mammals - warm-blooded, have hair on their bodies, parents care for the young, females produce milk for their babies, breathe through lungs, most are terrestrial (live on land) though some are aquatic



Amphibians - live part of their life cycle in water and part on land, have gills when young, later develop lungs, cold-blooded, usually have moist skin.
Reptiles - hatch from eggs, cold-blooded, have dry, thick, scaly skin

